

MARCIA JACKSON,)
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 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.) No. 4:06-CV-1378 CAS
)
 GENERAL MOTORS,)
)
 Defendant.)

This matter is before the Court on plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel.

The appointment of counsel for an indigent plaintiff in a Title VII case lies within the discretion of the Court. Once the plaintiff alleges a prima facie claim, the Court must determine the plaintiff's need for counsel to effectively litigate her claim. In re Lane, 801 F.2d 1040, 1043 (8th Cir. 1986). The standard for appointment of counsel in a civil case is whether both the plaintiff and the Court would benefit from the assistance of counsel. Edgington v. Missouri Dept. of Corrections, 52 F.3d 777, 780 (8th Cir. 1995) (citations omitted). Three factors are generally considered relevant in evaluating a motion for appointment of counsel in a Title VII case: (1) the plaintiff's in forma pauperis status; (2) the plaintiff's good faith efforts to secure counsel; and (3) whether plaintiff has established a prima facie claim of discrimination in the pleadings. See Slaughter v. City of Maplewood, 731 F.2d 587, 590 (8th Cir. 1984); Nelson v. Redfield Lithograph Printing, 728 F.2d 1003, 1004-05 (8th Cir. 1984). The Court then attempts to evaluate the plaintiff's capacity to present the case adequately without aid of counsel. See In re Lane, 801 F.2d at 1043.

Plaintiff's financial affidavit establishes her in forma pauperis status. Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel asserts that she has been unable to retain counsel despite good faith efforts to do so. Finally, giving plaintiff's complaint the liberal construction due to pro se pleadings it appears plaintiff has alleged a nonfrivolous prima facie case of discrimination. Having considered these factors, the Court concludes plaintiff and the Court would benefit from the assistance of counsel, as the legal issues presented in employment discrimination matters can be complex, and plaintiff does not appear able to present her claim in a clear and efficient manner and is not likely to be able to readily gather and present the key facts underlying her claim.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel is **GRANTED**. [Doc. 4]

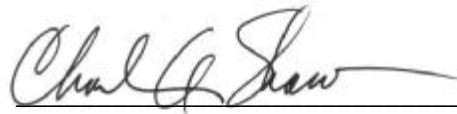
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Marilyn S. Teitelbaum, of the law firm Schuchat, Cook and Warner, 1221 Locust Street, Second Floor, St. Louis, Missouri 63103, telephone number (314) 621-2626, is appointed as counsel for the plaintiff. Counsel shall have thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the Court file in which to file an amended complaint if deemed appropriate.

Appointed counsel is advised that all applications for disbursement of funds from the Eastern District's Attorney Admission Fee Non-Appropriated Fund are governed by Local Rules 12.03 and 12.06, the Administrative Order of February 24, 2004 concerning the Attorney Admission Fee Non-Appropriated Fund, and the Regulations Governing the Disbursement of Funds from the Non-Appropriated Fund for Attorney's Fees and Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred by Attorneys Appointed to Represent Indigent Parties in Civil Proceedings Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), dated February 24, 2004. Form requests for compensation of services

and reimbursement of expenses may be obtained from the Clerk of the Court or printed from the Court's Internet website, www.moed.uscourts.gov.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall provide appointed counsel with a copy of the complete Court file.

Under Local Rule 2.05(B), if the financial status of a party who has been granted in forma pauperis status changes (e.g., by obtaining employment, a salary increase, receipt of disability or other benefits, etc.), the party must promptly notify the Court in writing. Failure to notify the Court may result in dismissal of the case or other sanctions.



CHARLES A. SHAW
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated this 21st day of September, 2006.